The Library, ... Wellesley, Mass.

Wellesley College News

LIBRARY
DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
WELLESLEY COLLEGE
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

VOL. XXXVIII | WELLESLEY, MASS., OCTOBER 24, 1929 | No. 5

OCT 24 1929

Courtesy Press Board.

SOPHOMORE CLASS OFFICERS

President	ELIZABETH REYNOLDS
Vice-President	OLIVE LEONARD
Recording Secretary	IMOGENE WARD
Corresponding Secretary	EDITH HARRINGTON
Treasurer	DOROTHY NEWNHAM
Factotems	ESTHER GEBELEIN, SILENCE WILSON
Executive Committee	JANE ADAIR, MARY CROSS, ELIZABETH KAISER
Song Leader	JANET ROSENTHAL

Faculty of Wellesley Pursue Path of Crime

The habits and home life of college faculties have long resembled those of most royal families in that efforts to keep them secluded seem to have been in vain. Now another element of their existence has been brought to light and verified by local investigation. In an article published in the *Atlantic Monthly* during the past year college professors were disclosed as eager and ardent readers of detective stories.

Few of the students have realized that many of the faculty lights seen burning into the late hours of the night have been helping the readers as they try to track the keen detective through the bewildering paths of crime, but such is indeed the case, even here in Wellesley. Do not imagine, however, when your professor looks a little vague as she approaches class that she is pondering over the fatal significance of the finger prints and fragments of flower pots found near the body. She may be a little sleepy, but her attention will not be far from the academic because it is the evening hours alone that Wellesley faculty seem to dedicate to the pursuit of crime. During their waking hours some haunt Hathaway House and bear triumphantly away the newest of the detective stories. Then as the evening shades settle over the campus, and the last of student papers are marked, the books are opened. Here enters the individual touch. Whether 'tis better to read and relentlessly track down the criminal to his lair, or whether 'tis better to leave him still seemingly secure in his villainy and retire to slumber.

Individual Opinions

Here our worthy faculty differ. Mr. Proctor believes in leaving the decision to the discretion of the gods and reads until he falls asleep; Miss Orvis reads for about three-quarters of an hour and then—unless the tale be unusually entrancing and tempting—she closes the book until the next night. Miss Manwaring and Miss Fletcher are more faithful to the detective, and will not leave him until he has manfully and courageously put handcuffs on the criminal.

In this investigation of the underworld the faculty show varying interests and tastes. Miss Fletcher does not

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

SINO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS REACH PERILOUS CRISIS

Side by side with headlines presaging world peace, international disarmament and naval agreements are small paragraphs telling of fighting in China, and Russian attacks along the Sungari River. These two types of foreign news seem to contradict each other; it is encouraging to note, however, their relative importance in newspaper heads. The less important is interesting, nevertheless, if only to prove the now discredited platitude that human nature cannot be changed, at least not quickly.

The present trouble between China and Russia dates back to the agreement made in 1924 concerning the Manchurian railway, which was to the effect that the railway should be managed jointly by the two countries under a Russian general manager and Chinese sub-officials. This compromise worked successfully until the Chinese decided that they had the worst of the bargain and took the railway into their control by installing a Chinese director. Naturally, this move caused trouble, which the Russians tried to settle by a peaceable agreement. On August fourteenth, the two countries agreed to a *status quo*, by which the Chinese director would be removed and a new Russian general manager appointed, whereby making it a matter of personalities instead of aggrandizement.

By this agreement it was hoped that China would be saved embarrassment and so would be less likely to backslide. The attempt at compromise was not successful, however, for the next week China accused Russia of using the funds from the railway for disseminating Communistic propaganda in China, and therefore, to protect themselves, mobilized troops. Russia replied by offering to negotiate, if China would agree to a new manager. At the end of August there was a conference, but China refused that the Chinese director be resigned. This led to some fighting after which the Nanking Government protested that it was being unfairly attacked. By the middle of September there was great political unrest in China, and Russia withdrew from negotiations, alleging the unstability of the Nanking Government as the cause. In the Moscow Regional

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

COMING EVENTS

A week from tonight the Faculty Club will be entertained at the risk of tremors and trepidations at the traditional Hallowe'en party at Horton House. All club members are invited. They will have the pleasure of having their fortune told, and of meeting a ghost and several witches.

The Liberal Club will begin its program for the year on Friday at 4:40 in Agora, where Miss Orvis will give the first of two talks dealing with conditions in Russia since the Revolution. The meeting will be open to all interested.

Lecturer Tells of Edison and Early Inventive Work

As part of Wellesley's observation of the semi-centennial of Edison's invention of the electric illuminating bulb, Mr. Preston S. Millar, Secretary of the Association of Edison Electric Illuminating Companies, lectured on *Edison and the Electric Light*, on the evening of October 15.

Mr. Millar told of the varied occupation of Edison's boyhood and youth. The inventor left school early, and spent his time thereafter peddling papers on a train, and printing a weekly paper. He nearly wrecked a baggage car by playing in it with chemicals, and the boxing that followed made him deaf. At another time his scientific interest led him to feed a friend a great deal of Seidletz powder, to see if he would float.

Edison was first renowned for his improvement of the telegraph. He had been taught telegraphy by a station master whose daughter he had saved from an accident. At this time he conceived the idea of telegraphing news ahead to newspapers.

Edison's work on the electric light began in 1878. At this time four or five prominent scientists were working on the problem of house lighting by electric light. Edison had visions of the transmission and utilization at a distance of power from Niagara Falls, of power houses that would furnish electricity for many purposes, such as elevators, sewing machines, fans, and so forth. He was opposed by scientists all over the world, many of whom accused him of fraud, ignorance, and deceit.

Undaunted by opposition, in December, 1879 Edison exhibited in Midlon Park an entire system of electric lighting. Millions came to see this exhibit, as well as later ones in Paris and London. The success of Edison's system was due to its completeness and to its use of the multiple system in parallel, whereas others were trying to do it in series.

Commenting on Edison as a man, Mr. Millar said that he has extraordinary resources in the presence of failure. He has a delightful sense of humor, and keeps his workers enthusiastic.

Mr. Millar illustrated with slides the illumination of Niagara Falls, the Endless Caverns in Virginia, and various other places.

To the Library the speaker gave a photostatic copy of an old newspaper containing many articles about Edison and the electric light, and a book of poems about Edison. To the Department of Physics he gave an autographed picture of Edison.

BARN INFORMALS
November 2—Dancing Afterward
Ticket Sale Monday and Tuesday
October 28 and 29
One Free Ticket to Members

New Society Members

Society elections as announced on Wednesday morning were as follows:

Agora

Seniors
- Agnes Addison
- Mavis Lyman
- Agnes Marion
- Rowena Nichols
- Eleanor Phillips

Juniors
- Margaret Barnes
- Sheila Burton
- Josephine Dudley
- Louise Herzog
- Gladys Hershey
- Ruth Hosley
- Barbara Kitchel
- Myra Le Sourd
- Jean March
- Marjorie Siskey
- Mary Elizabeth Smith
- Yvonne Smith
- Alta May Wiggins
- Caroline Zeigler

Alpha Kappa Chi

Seniors
- Mary Phillips
- Virginia Rockwood
- Alice Jaques
- Grace Lane
- Margaret Trotter
- Helen Sweet

Juniors
- Margaret Bouton
- Harriet Clarke
- Henrietta de La Mater
- Eleanor Ells
- Mary Hafford
- Melita Holly
- Ernestine Jaffe
- Virginia Macomber
- Virginia Mailhouse
- Marjorie Palge
- Frances Parker
- Jeanette Prutting
- Helen Reynders
- Margaret Stevens
- Miriam Stokes

Phi Sigma

Seniors
- Malcolm Carr
- Alice Nash
- Frances Pierce
- Helen Pocock
- Katherine Sater

Juniors
- Wilhelmina Andrews
- Henrietta Brannon
- Natalie Bryan
- Esther Dewing
- Martha Dunnick
- Virginia Felter
- June Kennedy
- Elizabeth McClellan
- Flavilla Morey
- Mary Pitkin
- Priscilla Rowley
- Shirley Sinclair
- Melanie Truman
- Elizabeth Zumbro

Shakespere

Seniors
- Alice Abrahamson
- Mary Butler
- Barbara Cook
- Virginia Dare
- Katherine King
- Shirley Smith

Juniors
- Margot Bell
- Caroline Brownson
- Jean Byington
- Beatrice Cox
- Marion Davis
- Elizabeth Dixon
- Frances Gore
- Pauline Hummeston
- Edith Kennelly
- Elizabeth Knode
- Elizabeth Lineberger
- Eleanor Patterson
- Joan Pierson
- Mary Stix
- Virginia Thayer

Tau Zeta Epsilon

Seniors
- Claire Faitoute
- Emily Gage

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

BARN PLAYS VARY IN TYPE AND SETS

"Golden Doom", "Torches", "The Twelve Pound Look", To Be Given At Informals

ACTIVE MEMBERS CHOSEN

The Barn Informals, consisting of three one-act plays, will be held Saturday evening, November 2, at 7.45 P. M. The three plays, *Golden Doom, The Twelve Pound Look*, and *Torches*, have been chosen because of their wide variety in character range and setting.

Golden Doom is a naive story by Lord Dunsany, laid in an eastern court before the fall of Babylon. It is fantastic but shows the superstitions of the time and how a small thing like a little boy's verse could influence a king's court. It is to be coached by Frances Gore '31. The cast is as follows:—

King	Alice Abrahamson
Chancellor	Gertrude Lakson
Chief Prophet	Helene Hirsch
Prophets	Esther Stone, Martha Young
1st Sentry	Ruth Hosley
2nd Sentry	Joan Pierson
Page	Carol Densmore
Stranger	Carolyn Brownson
Spies	Yvonne Smith, Louise Seedenburg, Edith Bruder
Boy	Edith Heidingsfeld
Girl	Dorothy Dvorak

The Twelve Pound Look is a good example of Barrie's inimitable art. It deals with the blustering Lord Harry, who dominated his wife to such an extent that she had become the mere shell of a person. Barrie never stoops to out and out irony, but deftly sketches the overtones of an ironic situation. Ruth Stephens, '30, will coach this production, which has the following cast:

Kate	Eileen McCann
Sir Harry	Evelyn Peirce
Lady Sims	Vivian Grady
Tombes	Jane Link

The third play to be presented is *Torches*, by Reisbeck. It is a tragedy with a Paolo and Francesca theme. The cast, coached by Gladys Meyers, '30, is

Gismonda	Julilly House
Pietro	Janet Rosenthal
Alessandro	Catharine Risk
Madonna Guila	Undecided
Slaves	Faith Mellen, K. King

Each play will require a different depth of stage setting. *Golden Doom* will use the small outer stage with a curtain drop. Mary Louise Fagg has designed a colorful and modernistic set having the great Assyrian gate in the center. The Barrie play calls for a key set and is being designed by Katherine King. *Torches* will require a full stage and is to be depicted against a cyclorama (sky curtain covering the back of the stage).

This year there has been a great interest in try-outs, especially on the part of the freshmen. The Barn officials tried to use as many people from the class of 1933 as possible to give them an early start on their dramatic careers. Many upperclassmen who have never tried out before have been given parts. About a hundred active members in all have been chosen. Many girls who did not make parts this time are being saved for other productions.

WORKERS REALIZE VITAL MEANING OF OUR EDUCATION

"Help me see the sun!" is the plea of laborers everywhere, as expressed in a poem by one of the girls at the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry. Three Wellesley people, Miss Hawk, of the Literature Department, Miss Goddard, of the Zoology Department, and Helen Bagenstose, '31, were on the school's staff this summer, and they describe the atmosphere of this school, completely different from that which we know at Wellesley.

When a student body is composed of one hundred girls, one half of whom are foreign born, many of them having just reached American shores, some of them colored, with representatives of all religious and political opinions, it is a group in which fiery arguments are the main attraction of each new day, of every meal and every meeting. When it is a student body whose members have been fighting through every adversity for years, it is one which admits no obstacles to interfere with its brief opportunity to "find the sun." It was these circumstances which made working with the girls a thrilling experience for Wellesley members of the school staff. The aim of the school is "to offer young women in industry opportunities to study liberal subjects and to train themselves in clear thinking; . . . to develop a desire for study as a means of understanding and of enjoyment of life . . ." and it is opened to women between twenty-five and thirty. These women are selected by carefully chosen and organized committees in many cities of this country and of Europe.

Only Wage-earners Admitted

The requirements for admission are few, three years wage-earning experience, two of which must have been in industry, a sixth grade education, supplemented by further study, an ability to write and read English, and a position which has involved working only with tools—so the variety in the student body is large. All of the girls come on scholarships, and many of them took busses all the way from San Francisco or Chicago, in order to save money. Some of the students come to this country just for the school work; one girl arrived from Denmark at one A.M., and slept under an arch all night, rather than disturb any one. Miss Goddard found difficulty in translating scientific terms for one student who had left Dresden just two weeks before entering the school, and many of the teachers had to pause in their lecturing while the Russian girls discussed the meaning of certain expressions.

Courses Carefully Correlated

It was not only this, however, which made the classes so interesting for the "undergrade" who listened in. There are four courses, Economics, English Literature, Composition and Public Speaking, Science and Psychology; a girl is enrolled in three of the courses, and attends two each day, each of them meeting for two hours at a time. The aim of all the courses is to combine the practical with the theoretical; so each of the teachers sits in on his colleague's lectures and then correlates the subject matter of that class with his own material. Everything centers about Economics, so that the girls will have a clearer idea of how to approach their work in the factories. The result is, of course, an intense interest in the classes such as one never meets in the ordinary college class-room. Many of the girls give up jobs in order to attend the school; others have worked for years in order to save the necessary money, and all of them have to endure a wretched period of readjustment when they leave the Bryn Mawr campus for dingy homes and noisy factories. They overwhelm the teachers with questions which have been seething in their minds for years, and they implore them to give extra lectures. No grades are given, and papers are assigned only if the girls wish them. At the end of the summer a certificate is given, to show that the recipient has attended the school and is privileged, as an alumna, to help determine its policy.

The faculty is selected with a special attempt to satisfy the special needs of the students; most of the teachers have had contact with workers, and one man had spent time actually laboring in American and English mines. Certain members of the staff are in charge of each of the four units into which the girls are placed. Three days are spent at the beginning of the year in giving the girls all possible mental and psychological tests, in order that they may be properly placed. Then there are afternoon teas and forums and class room discussions for an interchange of ideas. The girls can not produce as much work as the average college student can boast, but they can put into it the maturity of added years and varied experiences.

Recreation Is Provided For

In fact, it is difficult for them to relax. One undergraduate is chosen from Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, Bryn Mawr, the University of Chicago, and sometimes from Barnard, to give the girls different sports in the afternoons and to help them with entertainments of various kinds, but they find that the girls play as seriously as they work. They enjoyed, however, the dramatization of different phases of their lives, and of different stages in the development of organizations and problems they were studying, and this occupied a large part of the time. At an International Festival, twenty-eight nations were represented by girls who demonstrated through singing or dancing or other means, a part of their national culture. This was the climax of the year, and was followed by the Lantern Ceremony, in which each girl carried up her candle to be lit by the torch of knowledge. With this new guide, the girls set out again, each hoping that she was better prepared to meet her machine,

> "Big, black, towering giant
> Hovering over me;
> Torturing, nagging, and trying
> to speed me on."

which had tried to make her "only a shell of life, worn thin."

The school was organized in 1921 through the inspiration of Miss M. Carey Thomas, President Emeritus of Bryn Mawr, and was led by Miss Hilda Smith, who was Dean of Women at Bryn Mawr. Now, however, Miss Smith has given up her other work, in order to run the Vineyard Shore School, which she has just opened on the Hudson, near Poughkeepsie, as a winter school for women workers. In addition to this she has organized affiliated summer schools at Barnard and at the University of Wisconsin, which take only American students, and she has opened the Workers' Art Shop in New York City, where workers may study art and music and at the same time enjoy contacts with college women.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Red Cross Drive Only One of Many Contacts with Nation's Schools

Addressing an audience at Harvard last Summer, an official of the American National Red Cross observed that multitudinous forces were striving continuously to penetrate the surrounding walls of the country's educational system, to impress it in some way, influence its trends, or utilize it otherwise.

The fact that these wellsprings of education are so guarded makes it especially significant that the American Red Cross is accepted at increasingly numerous points of contact between its services and those of educational bodies and institutions throughout the nation.

This association of the Red Cross with the nation's educational programs begins with earliest school years, and flourishes in the highest institutions. It ranges through a variety of Red Cross services of intense practicality.

Today, in Physical Education departments of leading universities, the American Red Cross course in Swimming and Life Saving, and First Aid, is standard. Some of these courses originally were conducted by Red Cross representatives, and are now continued under experts trained and qualified according to Red Cross requirements. Some of the best instructors in these subjects who have served on the Red Cross staff formerly were college athletes, members of swimming teams, crews, etc.

Women's colleges not alone have adopted the Red Cross courses in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick, and Nutrition, but many give credits for completion, including extension credits to teachers who take these courses.

Summer courses in the fundamentals of Junior Red Cross administration were given the past summer at 197 state universities and normal schools. The Junior Red Cross "credit course" was given this year at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York; George Peabody Institute, Nashville, Tenn.; University of Wisconsin, and University of California.

Another Red Cross summer course in the atmosphere of a center of higher learning was afforded at the University of North Carolina, where Red Cross representatives gave First Aid instruction, first to a police officers' group, which so impressed the heads of the institution as to lead them to request special lectures to a class of athletic coaches, composed of students from nine states.

These university contacts of the Red Cross are fitting cap-stones to foundations laid in the primary grades, and extending through high school and preparatory years, modifications of the aforementioned Red Cross courses being used, with credits granted by a number of schools for completion.

The combination of infusion of ideals of service with practical instruction enabling the individual student to render such service in a material as well as spiritual sense, makes the appeal of the Red Cross. It leads, as the student matures, to a deeper interest frequently exemplified in community service in later life. Here, too, the Red Cross stands ready, its local Chapters the medium for such service.

Strength of Red Cross activities is measured by general Red Cross membership, enrolled annually from November 11 to 28.

MISS HOBGOOD COMMENTS ON ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPEECH

"It seems to me that the voice quality of the average American is better than that of the average Englishman—not so high and more resonant; but the pronounciation of the average Englishman is far superior to that of the average American,—far more precise." This is an expression of opinion from Miss Hobgood, new instructor in the Department of Reading and Speaking, based on her observations in the theater, on the street, and in the schools during her six months' residence in England this year. During a large part of her stay, Miss Hobgood studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. Although the Academy is pre-eminently a school for actors, many teachers of speech, both English and American, have studied there. The course is primarily a general study of speech conditions, with training in standard speech from a phonetic point of view, and emphasis on good voice quality. A study of Greek, Shakespearean, and modern drama, both in lecture and rehearsal, is included in the course.

Contrasting the English with the American theater, Miss Hobgood thinks that as far as acting and the reading of the lines are concerned, the English stage is superior, but from a mechanical point of view—lighting, setting, and costume—the American theatrical producers are far more advanced. "America," said Miss Hobgood, "is more cosmopolitan, England more traditional."

Previous to her study in London, Miss Hobgood had taught for several years and had obtained her Master's degree at the Teacher's College, Columbia.

THE WELLESLEY THRIFT SHOP
announces a line of
NEW DRESSES
Just what you need! Not too sporty! Not too good!
At the right prices—$6.95 to $22.50
One-two-and three-piece. Tuck-in blouses

Filene's OF BOSTON
Wellesley Shop
50 CENTRAL STREET
PARIS adds another chapter to the knitted story
Knitted Dresses
$16.50 $19.75 $25.00

The one-piece dress which staged such a strong come-back this fall, proceeds to invade the field of the knit suit. The result is delightful and above all comfortable. It combines the minimum of weight with warmth, freedom and style.

At the left, a popular version of the striped knitted dress in tones of brown and yellow, $19.75.

FULL-FASHIONED HOSIERY, Semi-Chiffon
$1.00 7 Smart Fall Shades

Victory tastes better

. . . when crowned by the delights of the Candlelight Dance and Dinner at Firenze, the charming Florentine Coffee House of Alice Foote MacDougall. Soft candlelight, a tuneful orchestra, and a delicious dinner provide the perfect finale for the day.
Prix Fixe $2.00 and $2.50. No cover or reservation charge.
ALICE FOOTE MACDOUGALL COFFEE HOUSES
Firenze—6 West 46th Street . . New York
Dancing every evening 6 to 8:30
Tea Dances Saturday 4 to 6
Piazzetta—20 West 47th Street . New York
Entertainment by Italian Street Singers
Sevillia—50 West 57th Street . New York
Entertainment by the Spanish Trio

Hathaway House Bookshop Wellesley
NOW IS THE TIME
to order
Christmas Greeting Cards
Our sample books are ready for your inspection.

The Blue Dragon
60 CENTRAL STREET, WELLESLEY, MASS.
11.00 A.M to 7.30 P.M. Sunday, 5.30 to 7.30 P M
Tel. Wellesley 1089

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF DALCROZE EURYTHMICS
Modern Education in
RHYTHM MOVEMENT MUSIC
Bodily Technique, Plastic Movement, Solfege Improvisation, Piano, Composition.
NORMAL TRAINING
Dalcroze Certificate provides New Profession for College and Music Students
SEASON October 7th to May 31st
Booklet on Request
PAUL BOEPPLE, Director
9 East 59th St., New York.
Volunteer 1357

THE GARDENSIDE BOOKSHOP
Incorporated
280 Dartmouth Street, Boston
cordially invite you to visit their new shop at the
Ritz-Carlton Hotel
15 Arlington Street, Boston
Rare Books—Ancient and Modern
Fine English Prints
Etchings—by Old and Modern Masters

AT WELLESLEY INN
"When dreary without
'Tis cheery within"

OFF AND ON

OFF CAMPUS

With England and the United States swept by a great enthusiasm toward the outlawing of war, and with the other powers, France, Italy and Japan agreed on the parley set for January, it would seem that the outlook for world peace is extremely bright. Nevertheless, Italy and France, who have not yet had the benefit of the fullest knowledge of the Anglo-American negotiations, remain somewhat nationalistic in their reactions. Italy frankly demands that she be granted as large a fleet as the largest continental navy, but says, also, that she will go as low as the lowest. France insists on a large submarine fleet, to protect her far-flung colonies, and Great Britain is keeping an eye open for her Mediterranean interests. These and other international complications promise to involve the United States, in the conference in January, more deeply than ever in the European politics, from which she has tried to disassociate herself.

The Chinese threat of boycotting American and British goods, while it has no official recognition in Washington, is realized as a serious expression of the merchants and buyers in China. The Association for Hastening the Abolition of Unequal Treaties has decided this boycott with the support of all branches of this association in various Chinese cities behind them. This move is inspired by the fact that Washington and London have refused to give up their extra- territorial rights. and if put into action, would mean a serious crippling of foreign interests in China.

A two years' discussion and dispute was put to an end last week when a court's judgment was issued from Belgium, requiring the inscription: "Destroyed by German fury, restored by American generosity," in its Latin equivalent, to be placed upon the balustrade of the memorial library at Louvain. This library was rebuilt after the war, by American gifts, and Whitney Warren commissioned the architect. A general sentiment was expressed against the inscription to be used on the ground that it might revive warbred hatreds. However, the court's decree demands that the university pay for the removal of the plain balustrade which had no inscription as well as the erection of the new one.

With the best organized system of communication and travel ever before used in Arctic exploration, and with every scientific aid at hand, Byrd is opening his spring drive of discovery. The advance expedition, consisting of four men and three dog sleds, is going ahead to prepare the route for the geological and research parties coming later. The route is to be marked with extreme care, for flag poles with bright yellow flags mark every half mile point. Food caches are to be covered up with mounds of snow, and marked by flags for distances around. Every precaution known to arctic exploration will be taken, both by the supporting expedition which blazes the way, and the scientists who follow. Everything is put into as compact space as possible. Food for the dogs, boiled and moulded into cakes, takes little room, while each days' ration of biscuit, pemmican, soup and bacon for the men, is packed in a separate bag, and is taken out just as needed. Compact tents, radio sets for communication with the base camp on Little America, ropes for glacier climbing, are all packed under sleigh sheets and lashed on the sleds. The very careful thought and planning for this expedition will make possible a long trip across the frozen south.

ON CAMPUS

According to rumor an old College Hall tradition is being revived by Agora to stir the college to a new interest in political activities and current events. In the "good old days" before the Fire a blackboard stood in front of College Hall on which, each day, were chalked headlines relating the day's news. This blackboard is still a cherished possession of Agora. The society proposes to bring it forth and in fair weather to place it in burlap-covered glory before Founders Hall. Juniors will have the duty of pinning there items of current interest. Its disposition on rainy days is still a matter of dispute, since on the first floor of Founders the congestion is too great to allow its presence.

The proposed blackboard revival is a sequel to Agora's first attempts to arouse interest in current events—the Monday morning lectures in Billings Hall. Suggestions that discussion and lecture groups meet weekly in the society houses have also been advanced.

The Newman Club's initial meeting of the year was held Friday night, October 19, in A. K. X. At this supper meeting the freshman members were introduced, and the interests of the Club explained. The social program for the year was discussed, and tentative plans laid for several bridges and a tea-dance. Mrs. Sheridan, an alumna, was the hostess.

The first of the usual series of parties given by the Old girls for the New, took place at Shafer Wednesday night, October 16. Some "home-grown" stunts amused the newer members of the house. The ever-important refreshments were present.

The construction of that part of the new parking space which lies nearest Stone and Davis was considerably quickened by a near accident occurring there recently. A large truck approaching those dormitories met a taxi driving from the opposite direction at the traditional Wellesley pace. In the collision the taxi was tumbled into a pit nearby. Though both man and machine emerged unhurt, very shortly thereafter the pit completely disappeared.

This week has seen the official opening of the clubbing season, with a fine bag for Friday night consisting of the Math Club, to whom entertainment (with refreshment) was furnished by Eleanor DeCourcy, Mary Virginia Stangler, and Mary Taylor; the Circolo Castellano, who chose as their Executive Committee Ruth Warfield, Janice Levine, and Katherine Stanley; and the Science Club, who elected as officers for this year the following: President, Margaret Erlanger; Vice-President and Chairman of the Program Committee, Faustina Roberts; Secretary-Treasurer, Betty Lincoln; Program Committee, Mavis Lyman, Alice Sword, and Elizabeth Head.

Beebe had a house party—last Friday night. The new girls for whom the party was given were cordially invited to come dressed as "songs." They responded nobly. One member of '32 donned a sheet, a piece of sandpaper, and hopefully arrived as the "Desert Song." Another, having annexed a senior gown, a halo, and her own Bible, came as "I Ain't Misbehavin'." Still two others, with less time and ambition, merely carried in a conspicuous way boxes of "Animal Crackers." But the prize went to two sophomores who appeared on one bicycle, a repainted relic of former days, as "A Bicycle Built for Two."

The talented members of the fourth floor then presented a charade, the third floor a Scotch ballad, and the second a most touching stunt entitled "A Day at Wellesley." Wellesley Specials ended the party. Need more be said?

NEW SOCIETY MEMBERS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 4)

Marjory Hall
Mabel Kirkbride
Doris Martin
Evelyn Meyer

Juniors
Alice Bockstahler
Marjorie Breyer
Katherine Brown
Virginia Chapman
Marion Child
Louise Conway
Eleanor Draper
Elizabeth Hobbie
Anna Long
Isabelle Nelmes
Marjorie Reedy
Gretchen Rose
Frances Shennan
Carol Terry

Zeta Alpha

Seniors
Eleanor Cole
Anne Huffman
Josephine Magnee
Elizabeth Pitts
Frances Anne Saunders
Katherine Wells

Juniors
Ruth Arnold
Elizabeth Evans
Marjorie Glicksman
Lucy Jane Grossman
Barbara Little
Alice Parke
Katherine Staples
Julie Van Gorder
Jane Van Gorder
Evelyn Waldron
Elsie Watkins
Margaret White
Katherine Zumbro

SINO-RUSSIAN AFFAIRS REACH PERILOUS CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 2)

Congress of Soviets, it was stated that they wished peace with China but if they were forced into it they were ready to fight.

At the end of the first week in October, conditions had become perilous in China and mutinies had broken out in several parts of the country, which by now have become three distinct groups. One the Kuominchun, who are coming southeast from northwestern Honan; the second group, which is the most dangerous, is massed along Lunghai-Tsinpu; and the third are the Kwangsi forces, augmented by General Chang Fa-Kwei's "Ironsides," who are menacing Canton. Into this disordered country, the Russians, on the night of October thirteenth, made a raid. The Russian attacking army was supplemented by seven gunboats and twelve airplanes. They progressed a hundred miles inland from the border along the Sungari River and an approximate total of two hundred were reported killed. The Chinese held the attack at Linkiarg-hsien.

The dispatches concerning the whole disagreement and subsequent fighting have been very short and few, partially due to its unimportance and more owing to the bad feeling that there is between China and England and the United States about extra-territorial rights, which the latter refuse to give up despite China's urgent demands. Because of these Anglo-Chinese relations, it is particularly interesting to watch the Sino-Russian developments in a disarmed and peace-loving world.

A Fur Jacket Ensemble
that will score at every game!

What could be smarter than a tan lapin jacket and its richly contrasting chestnut brown skirt of suede-like woolen? 165.00. Exquisite lace knit slip-on of heavy silk, 25.00. Patou's NEW "Ring and button" bag, of brown suede, 7.50. Doeskin, saddle-stitched slip-on gloves, 5.50. Brown sports jewellery in wood, 1.50.

Slattery's
10 - 12 CHURCH STREET
Boston Brookline

Wellesley Guest House
9 Abbott St., Wellesley
Choice of the Particular
Exclusively for the Guests of Students
Phone Wellesley 0968 Mary B. Hughes, Hostess

Murray's Beauty Salon
Capitol 1280
110 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Suite 307 Studio Bldg.
Seventh Consecutive Year
Special Permanent Waves
Marcel Waving
Coquette Bob, etc.
Individual Booths
The Real Downtown Beauty Parlor for the College Girl

F. H. PORTER
COLLEGE HARDWARE SHOP
Special paint for stage scenery
Kitchen Goods for Club Houses
Tel. Wellesley 0035
500 Washington Street

WABAN LODGE
Attractive rooms for permanent and transient guests
11 Waban Street
Breakfast served if desired
Wellesley 0218-W

Make it a WHITE DAY for Initiation!!
All white goods available including
Hosiery, Garter Belts,
Bloomers and Bandeaus
Ivy Corset Shop
8 Church Street Wellesley

DRESSES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GARTER BELTS, GIRDLES and ONE-PIECE GARMENTS
Personal Necessities and Smallwares Silk Hosiery Repaired Invisibly
Leave your order for Personal Christmas Cards with us
33 Central Street ELEANOR, Inc. Wellesley, Mass.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS

WELLESLEY, MASS., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1929

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
BETTY BEURY, 1930

Managing Editor
VIRGINIA BARTON, 1930

Associate Editors
KATHERINE KING, 1930
MABEL MANSTON, 1930
ELINOR ULMAN, 1930

Assistant Editors
ELIZABETH COUSSINAT, 1930
AGNES ADDISON, 1930
MARJORIE GLICKSMAN, 1931
ERNESTINE HALFF, 1931
MARIE MAYER, 1931
ELEANOR PAGE, 1930
ALICE K. PARKE, 1931
EDITH F. PAVLO, 1931

Reporters
ISABELLE BOWN, 1932
MARY CROSS 1932
HELEN M. GUNNER, 1932
CAROLYN HULL, 1932
HORTENSE P. LANDAUER, 1932
IMOGENE WARD, 1932

BUSINESS STAFF

Business Manager
MARJORIE SMITH, 1930

Advertising Manager
KATHERINE MILLS, 1930

Circulation Manager
MARIE P. TOWNSEND, 1930

Assistant Business Managers
NATALIE BRYAN, 1931
EDITH HANNINGTON, 1932
OLIVE LEONARD, 1932
VIRGINIA SMITH, 1931
MARGARET STEVENS, 1931

Published weekly, September to June, by a board of students of Wellesley College. Subscriptions, two dollars per annum in advance. Single copies, six cents each. All contributions should be made in the News office by 7:30 P. M. Saturday at the latest, and should be addressed to Betty Beury. All advertising matter should be in the business office by 2:30 P. M. Friday. All alumnae news should be sent to Laura Dwight, Wellesley, Mass. All business communications and subscriptions should be sent to the Wellesley College News, Wellesley, Mass.

Entered as second-class matter, October 10, 1919, at the Post Office at Wellesley Branch, Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized October 30, 1919.

SUNDAY SPORTS

Recently we have received Free Presses from several sources concerning the anomalies of our Sunday Rules. The NEWS had hesitated to revive a battle, but general opinion now seems sufficiently united for us to express ourselves as a public mouthpiece rather than a inciters to riot.

Respect for the feelings of those revered members of faculty and administration, and those friends of the college who might be offended by the sound of "fifteen all" from behind the chapel, should by all means be observed. But—to speak of tennis only—there are courts near Alumnae and Mary Hemenway where players would not even be conspicuously visible to those who are on their way to and from the Chapel. As for other sports, it has long seemed ridiculous that, while walking is permitted, walking on skis—and to many of us skiing is not much more—is forbidden. Horseback riding, which must be done in Natick, could not possibly offend the eye of the church-goer, since it is well out of sight. The silly situation of the girl who is away for the week-end and cannot (theoretically) join in sports has already been called to the attention of Senate frequently enough.

Last year's Elastic Committee meeting on the subject of Sunday Rules was not well attended. This hardly seems reason to keep the rule as it is. A simple and sensible change should be made without the necessity of a popular rising. If the feeling of the many who, if the matter were put to vote, would favor change, is not strong enough to make the ill-advertised meetings the talk of the town, there is no reason to assume that feeling to be non-existent. The subject is not one about which sentiment will ever be conspicuously burning. The change is one which seems such an obvious step that its advocates rather take for granted their hope that it will be made.

By forbidding the use of the tennis courts near Billings, and abolishing all other restrictions upon Sunday Sports, it seems to us that the feelings of Chapel-goers would be respected, and that those who feel that a day of rest may legitimately be occupied with athletics would not be discriminated against. Surely the time has come when those people who are convinced that Chapel attendance is appropriate on Sunday realize and can almost take for granted that many are not of their opinion. If those who indulge in sports on Sunday are reasonably considerate, they would not be conspicuous enough to make people who have not desired change too conscious that it had come.

CULTURE AND CURRENT EVENTS

A senior was mourning the death of Streseman. Another senior entered. "Look!" cried the internationalist, "Streseman's dead!"

The other paused. Then hopefully, "Oh, another of those Russian aviators?"

It has long been the policy of the NEWS, contrary to that of most women's college newspapers, to publish outside news as well as campus events. We justify it as material that is, or if not, ought to be, "of interest to the college student." But we can be only a pocket dictionary at best, not an encyclopedia.

In the course of Wellesley time, several political clubs have sprung up like mushrooms, had a flourishing existence for a brief while, and then died out. But the seed sown "fell into good ground" and presently there was another mushroom. Evidently, then, there is an underlying interest in current events persisting in the student body, but suppressed by something that chokes every effort at expression. Considering the state of those who cannot even find time to read newspapers it seems probable that the stumbling block is academic pressure.

At the present time Agora is considering methods of bringing the news of the day to the college view for quick perusal, new informal groups are forming for abridged current events study, and there is still the Liberal Club.

If it should be a question of whether these groups, like their predecessors, shall come to nothing, or whether the grades of their members shall suffer, there are many wiser critics than we who would favor the latter.

At this time more than ever before it is essential that the college student know something of the history-making events that are occurring. The United States, having held itself apart until her internal strength was assured, is now ready to take an active place among nations. Events have a habit of happening when the time is ripe in spite of objectors. A college that graduates students now with no knowledge of the events of the past four years shall have failed in one of its cultural aspects.

Some courses already require current events as outside reading, with correlative discussion in class. But even these classes, while giving the study due credit, allows no time for the reading in assigning preparation. Most courses give it no place at all. Indeed, like sports and extracurricular activities, it is a subject of such universal interest that theoretically it should not be limited by academic departments at all. The time element, however, makes some provision necessary, and because of the nature of the subject it might best be taken from the academic.

SHEEP

Although there are no "please keep off the grass signs" guarding the green below Severance Hall, it has been one of the mutual agreements of the college that the girls were cordially invited to walk on the paths, not the lawns. This fall, however, several people started making the short cut from the library across the green to the corner of Severance. Only a few people could not greatly hurt the grass, but once the idea was suggested, larger and larger crowds have started jay walking. Between classes they almost swarm across, gradually wearing down paths which in time will soon be regular walks, well marked and bare of turf. Perhaps it is time to organize an official corps of grass policemen to guard the lawns and direct the college pedestrians toward the numerous paths which cross the campus in many convenient places. But a plan which seems more simple and mature to us is not to elect any special persons to watch the lawns, but to suggest to each girl that she be her own policeman rather than one of the sheep following across the green.

Free Press Column

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 10 A. M. on Sunday.

NEEDLESS WASTE

To the Wellesley College News:

We are quite incensed when our elders intimate that we are too young to remember much about "the war." But now and then we must candidly admit the justice of their remark. '17-'18 woke up America to her stupendous waste in all lines and *there* was bred a national conscience on the subject in which we, the younger generation, apparently had no share.

Take some petty examples. A revolting sight at the occasion of Barn reception was barely touched orange ice and macaroons everywhere one looked. The drinking fountain dripped orange juice as the stuff melted. And yet the refreshment committee ultimately had to turn away many hungry applicants. Again, our bicycles that we abandon anywhere to rust and rot, the unclaimed articles with which the lost and found office is filled at the end of the year. Likewise the file of text and note books the Founders janitor leaves in the room next to the class boards; and what of the lights we leave burning for hours? All this is such selfish waste. For the majority it is our parents and not we who have to "fork over" the cost. Also, such extravagance provokes among the less-favored members of the community an attitude of "why shouldn't I take this—nobody wants it?" Can we not recapture the old war-time spirit of conservation without the stress of war-time demands?

1931.

WELLESLEY IN THE REAR

To the Wellesley College News:

A petition is in circulation asking that the rules for chaperonage and for closing the houses at 10 P.M. on Saturday nights be amended. This petition requests that undergraduate students be allowed to remain outside the town of Wellesley without a chaperon until 12 o'clock Saturday night, providing they have an escort and providing their plans have been approved by the heads of houses. It is hard to imagine that anyone can have serious objection to this proposition.

This is only asking for a privilege that we are granted at home and at the Wellesley Club in Boston. We feel that we should not have to go away from Wellesley for the week-end to enjoy a Saturday evening in Boston. But, as circumstances are, for most of us a date on Saturday night involves not only spending that night in town, but also wasting part of Sunday morning in either being driven back, through the goodness of our dates, or more often taking a train. Since the first train leaving Boston for Wellesley is at 9 A.M. it is impossible to get back to college before 10:30 A.M. to settle down to do any work you may have to do. If, by any chance, you can't make the nine o'clock train, you must wait until 12:25 for the next. This means that you would not only lose Sunday morning but also miss dinner.

The proposed amendment in no way would impair the business of the Wellesley Club, for on almost every Saturday night girls are turned away because of insufficient room. In planning to stay at the Club, one must call up ahead of time. Last minute plans sometimes make that difficult, the result being that girls are not accommodated. For formal dances, which end after 12 o'clock, it would still be necessary to stay at the Club. Because of this and dates on other nights the Wellesley Club would not lose its patronage.

Further—an important consideration is the economic phase of the question. There is an expense of at least $3.00 every time one stays at the Wellesley Club. This often seems too great an expense for one evening's enjoyment.

As for staying at places other than the Club, many girls do not have friends whom they can call upon as chaperons. Therefore, need we point out that it would be much more convenient to be able to return to our own dormitories?

This proposition would not be radically new among women's Colleges. Only this year Smith and Vassar have extended their late permission. At Simmons College the girls are allowed out until 12 at night twice a week. The upperclassmen at Goucher may remain out until midnight every night. Why should Wellesley be behind other colleges in satisfying the reasonable requests of its student body?

'31.

The following history of the Athletic Association is the fourth of the series of articles on Wellesley College Organizations being printed by the NEWS. The last, on the NEWS and its predecessors, will appear next week.

A. A. HISTORY SHOWS ATHLETIC ENERGY OF FORMER STUDENTS

The Athletic Association has varied with time less perhaps than any other Wellesley organization. The "gay Gibson girls," notorious for bicycling, had penchants also for other sports, some of them quite agile. Almost from the beginning there was a gymnasium and rowing on the lake, though we might not recognize it as that, was as popular as it is today. Rowing clubs were started, followed by tennis clubs, and in the first decade even occasional meets for cross-country runs. When the present Wellesley student considers it a feat to walk around the lake, one wonders how the idea that our predecessors were comparatively inactive came to be so prevalent.

In 1897 there is the first record of an association combining the clubs, and four years later Heads of Rowing, Golf, Tennis and Basketball were appointed. Field Day is as old as the organization, taking almost its present form in 1902 when the "new athletics" were approved by the trustees. For many years an Ice Carnival, ancestor in all probability to the present Winter Carnival at Tower Court Hill, was held on the lake. About this time we hear of fencing as an unorganized sport, and at least one time when swimmers from the Brookline Swimming Club came out to entertain the college with exhibition diving, illustration of different strokes, and a game of water polo. An article in the COLLEGE NEWS of 1901 teaches the rules and methods of playing English Field Hockey.

Constitution Adopted and Approved

On March 13, 1908, the present constitution was adopted, and was approved on March 17 by the Faculty, best friend and severest critic and censure of all the organizations budding in this period.

The following year the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics, under Miss Amy Morris Homans, came to Wellesley and formed the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education. The members of the Organized Sports elect their respective heads, and each sport is governed by its own rules and regulations, and by such intersport legislation as is enacted by the Executive Board, not in contravention to regulations by the above department. This department also provides instructors for each sport, and forms the academic link betweeen athletics and the credits required for the B.A.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

THE PLAINT THAT ADONAIS HEARD

Adonais heard a maiden with a most
impressive mien,
A pair of glasses and a strong
Unpowdered nose between,
When conning of her Bible these rebellious words to say,
So Adonais took them down and set
them here today:
"Look about you, say the poets
On the Wellesley Lit Review
At the maples that are flaming
In a most exquisite hue;
And the firs that crown the hill-
top,
And the pines you're tramping
through;
—But the trees and bees and flowers
Are for later, leisure hours,
When I haven't got a thousand
more important things to do!

"I have to write a paper for Comp
that's not begun,
A description of a hill-top at
setting of the sun.
Oh, curse the silly woman, have
I *ever* seen the sun?
At setting time I'm always rushed
and nothing's ever done!
I have to talk in R. and S. of
moonlight by the lake,
For who the mischief ever saw a
sophomore get a break?
They ought to realize by now
my life leaves no time free—
For cultivating anything that
doesn't culture me!"

* * * * *

DORMITORY BALLADS

A girl there was and she made her
prayer
(Even as you and I)
To the gods of the college everywhere
(We called them the people who did
not care)
But the girl she sought for her comfort there
(Even as you and I).

For she tried her luck at Claflin,
And she lingered in that hall;
But before a month was ended
She saw it wouldn't do at all.
The lunches they were starchy,
She added pound to pound,
And in eating garbage salad
Little joy was to be found.

Davis she moved to next
A better home to find,
Was 'squashed in the elevator—
Davis she left behind.

In the country grace of Dower,
'Mongst the quaint old charms of Barn,
She could hear her neighbor's whisper
Echo down the halls.
In the ancient horses' bower,
Populous as any tarn,
She regaled her sinking spirits
In the company of ants.

Shafer
Questing she roves
Finding
No sugar bowls.

Often, though no ears attended,
Did her prayers arise;
Though no answers descended
Offered she sacrifice.
Hoping in desolation,
Hoping in bitter pain,
Moving through dormitories
To find her home again.

The Theater

COLONIAL—*Earl Carroll Vanities.*
COPLEY—*The Creaking Chair.*
HOLLIS—*Porgy.*
MAJESTIC—*Follow Thru.*
PLYMOUTH—*Holiday.*
QUINCY THEATRE—*Strange Interlude.* Last Week.
REPERTORY—*Julius Caesar.* Saturday matinee—*Little Lord Fauntleroy.*
SHUBERT—*A Night in Venice.*
TREMONT—*Bitter-Sweet.*
WILBUR—*The Age of Innocence.*

HOLIDAY

Holiday, playing at the Plymouth for two weeks, is a comedy based on New York social life. The theme centers around the difficulties which arise when a self-made young man starts to marry into a family of wealth and social prominence. Johnny Case, the young man, falls in love with Julia Seton. Her father is opposed to the marriage at first owing to Johnny's back-ground. When it seems that he is well on the way toward making a financial success, the father considers the alliance. Julia is temperamentally like her father. She measures success in terms of material achievement. Consequently, she cannot understand Johnny when he explains, after their engagement, that he wants to stop work when they marry and learn how to live. She wants definite accomplishments as a means of measuring her happiness. Johnny doesn't know what he wants but has an idea that money is something to be used as a means and not as an end toward final achievement.

Linda Seton, played by Hope Williams, is Julia's sister. Unlike her father and sister, she has much of her grandfather in her. He was a self-made man. Linda can understand that his life had more in it than the empty social rounds which satisfy her family. She can see that Johnny's point of view offers something meaningful. The only place where her judgment is bad is in relation to her sister. She won't believe that her sister can be satisfied always by her present way of living. She thinks that Johnny is the right person to make Julia happy by showing her a new way of living.

Johnny, urged by Linda's remonstrations and his love for Julia, agrees to go on working for several years in order to placate the Seton family. Mr. Seton accepts Johnny immediately but starts planning his honey-moon and his future for him. Johnny suddenly sees what marrying Julia means. It means marrying into a set way of living, a living mound by the artificialities of modern social conventions.

The play ends with the suggestion that Linda and Johnny will go out and find a way of living that will have true meaning for them.

This is a very meagre description of a play which is both amusing and complicated. The lines are pointed and clever, the tone just icy enough to be intermediate between satire and comedy. Perhaps *Holiday* is better known as a social satire, than as a comedy. The acting is excellent and sustained. The effect is light and brittle. Edges of feeling are touched, weak elements in the social structure blatantly pointed. *Holiday* is worth seeing from an artistic point of view.

K. K. '30.

A NIGHT IN VENICE

When the rigid standards of academic life begin to irk intolerably, and the sight of a textbook or the Library nauseates, then go to *A Night in Venice*, and preferably not before. Its sole reason for existence is the tired business man, and his peculiar attitude is necessary for the enjoyment of the show, which has the usual superlative chorus, scenes, songs and jokes. It must be said that the plot is more apparent and plausible for the gorgeous and many scenes than those of many musical comedies, and some of the jokes were really funny.

The curtain rose almost an hour late, after much coaxing by an enthusiastic audience of clappers. Since it began so late, the first act was not over until ten-thirty, and the second act began at about a quarter to eleven, and since the last train to Wellesley leaves at eleven-twenty-five, most of the second act had to be taken on faith.

The cast is versatile, large and good looking. Ted Healy seems to be master of ceremonies, and is the connecting link between the cast and the folks out there over the footlights. The brothers Claude aud Clarence Stroud are pleasant youths and excellent cloggers. Ann Seymour, with her perennial youth, sang one worldly-wise song about men, how they are not good enough, and how God made them. She sang another song, but we had to leave before it. Stanley Rodgers was particularly amusing in the first scenes, when he was attired in a green velvet aviator's costume. The Premieres Danseuse were Miles, Beth and Betty Dodge, who have captivated Paris with their dancing. Their special number was a duet dance for which they wore charming, feathered costumes and impersonated birds. They whistled marvellously, with true birdlike expression. The scene was in an apple tree, and on a bough was a nest into which the two birds fluttered and settled after the dance.

This dance furnished much material for the ensuing comic scenes. Joe and Pete Michon in the Locker Room of the S.S. Paris, two acrobatic sailors, pretended they were little birds; and the men who sang *The Stork Don't Come Around Any More* pulled out fans and tried to flap their wings. The show had enough comedy not to need to be padded out by the stereotyped kicking of chorus girls, of which there seem to be no end.

A. A. '30.

NEW BARN BUSINESS BOARD

Assistant Business Manager
Sally Thomas '31
Members of Business Board
Katherine Kirby '32
Esther Edwards '33
Chairman of Service
Olive Leonard '32
Members of Service Board
Helen Lobbett '32
Ruth Rau '33
Elinor Best '33
Chairman of Publicity
Mary Stix '31
Assistant Publicity Manager
Mary Gage '32
Members of Publicity Board
Louise Seedenburg '32
Helen Gardiner '33
Elizabeth Gatchell '33

FOCUSSED ON THE SCREEN

The second play of the Phidelah Rice Players, *The Barker*, will be given at 8:15 next Wednesday night, October 30, at the Community Playhouse in Wellesley Hills.

This play of J. Kenyon Nicholson has met with such success that for the majority it hardly requires comment. As its title indicates, it deals with showfolk, a little band of performers in a traveling carnival. It is a vivid story of these people of the canvas top and is built about their loves, their laughter and their hatred. It has been accepted as an extraordinary contribution to the American theater. The proximity of its appearance in Wellesley Hills is especially advantageous to Wellesley. The seats are to be sold at $1.00, 75c and 50c.

Today, tomorrow and Saturday, Ann Harding's *Paris Bound*, in which she makes her first appearance in the Talkies, will be shown. The supporting members of the cast have also received their training on the legitimate stage. Frederic March has had an outstanding career culminating in work with the Theater Guild. Leslie Fenton has had previous screen experience, having done masterful work in *What Price Glory*. *Paris Bound* is a story superficially sophisticated, fundamentally naive. Dealing with a phase of married life so frequently played upon that it has almost lost significance, the first symptons of infidelity, this picture gives it freshness through an underlying study of its effect upon the young wife's fuller development.

QUESTION MARK REPRESENTED AS SYMBOL OF AMERICAN MIND

Critics have frequently declared that the symbol of American national life is the dollar sign, but James Truslow Adams, in an article in the October *Forum* entitled "May I Ask?" disagrees with this pronouncement. He sees the dollar sign as two parallel lines, expense and income, with a superimposed swirl trying to bring them together. Parallel lines never meet in a Euclidean world, but the S imposed on them represents the frantic effort of the individual to refute this geometrical finance. And in this respect there is nothing typically American about the symbol; the striving, the manifold tragedy, the wrung soul of an era concealed in this new swastika are universal. There is no escape from it.

It is rather the question mark in its repetitive usage, says Mr. Adams, that is characteristic of America. All America is asking questions. This indicates a healthy mental activity in children, but in adults it shows a variety of mental laziness, a laziness which a Frenchman or Englishman would be ashamed to exhibit. Another writer attributes this condition in the U. S. to a decay of conversation, while at the same time doubting whether we ever had any conversation to decay.

Question and Converse Linked

Questions and converse are very closely linked, and the first explanation sought must lie in the historical background of both. The Frontier is probably at the bottom of it. In a sparsely settled section there are good reasons for putting a stranger through his catechism—danger and paucity of intellectual interest. The trick of questioning instead of conversing which developed among the towns, villages and frontier fringes of Colonial America was merely the rule effort of a primitive, predatory and half-starved brain to grab at food. Hard as the life had been in the old lands from which our first immigrants came, there had still been occasional leisure. In the new communities there was practically no diversification of labor or interest. On the voyages from the old countries the food supply often ran out and in some instances the immigrants actually ate each other. In the new communities to which they came the mental food supply also ran out. It is not unusual that they ate the stranger, mentally.

The strange fact is the persistence of the question mark in modern American life. The American mind has behind it no long habit of indulgence in intellectual curiosity. America is still to a great extent provincial. Not only is it uninterested in international affairs, but Americans are still too busy trying to establish a high standard of material comfort to have much leisure for cultural interests. Moreover woman is largely to blame. Talk is possibly best between socialized, civilized men, but the process of socializing and civilizing them has been the task of woman. In America she has failed; she has merely appropriated a thin culture to herself. It may yet be the task of man to civilize her.

Question Mark Will Remain Symbol

At any rate the question mark is likely to continue the symbol of the United States as long as its men remain frontiersmen, devoting their time to subduing a wilderness rather than living in it. For the discussion of an endless succession of things is not conversation; and a full mind, a philosophic outlook, a disinterested outlook are not frontier produots.

TYPEWRITERS
sold, rented and repaired
H. L. FLAGG CO.

NAN'S KITCHEN
30 Huntington Ave. (near Back Bay Sta.)
Dinner dancing, no extra tariff
Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 6 to 8 p. m.
NAN'S KITCHEN TOO
3 Boylston Place (near Colonial Theatre)
Luncheon 11:30-2 Tea 3-6 Dinner 5-7:30
Both Kitchens
"NAN'S KITCHENS INC."

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills
TALKING PICTURES
Western Electric Sound System
Evenings at 8
Matinee: Mon., Wed., Sat. at 2:30

Thurs., Fri., Sat., Oct. 24, 25, 26
Anne Harding
in
"Paris Bound"
with
Frederic March, Leslie Fenton

Wednesday, October 30
The Phidelah Rice Players will present
"The Barker"
Tickets $1.00, $.75, $.50

The whole town is talking about
The Esplanade
because it's the only place in Boston where you can see at a glance the ensembled, correct fashions from head to foot, for every hour in the day! Displays are changed every week, have you seen them?
Second floor of fashion main store
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

$9
VALUES *for the* modern miss
As shrewd as her elders when it comes to spending a dollar, the modern miss again and again returns to Thayer McNeil's for her footwear and hosiery. And the reason? Because she can absolutely depend upon getting smart styling, correct materials, and approved colours, *every* time. Yet it is not necessary for her to "scrimp" on something else in order to buy Thayer McNeil shoes, for they are priced to meet every allowance, from the most conservative to the extremely liberal. Witness the two shoes illustrated.

No. 3464A. Black or brown suede with lizard trim, $9. Patent, $8.

No. 9964A. Blue kid with lizard trim, $9. Black calf, brown kid, or patent leather, $8.

THAYER McNEIL
47 Temple Place, Boston
Wellesley Square Coolidge Corner

Out From Dreams and Theories

SUMMER WORK

This is the fourth of the series of articles describing types of summer work.

CHILDREN'S ISLAND

Just outside of Marblehead Harbor, Massachusetts, forming a sort of head for the Neck, lies Children's Island. Every summer girls and boys are sent from the North End of Boston to profit by the bracing salt air, the sunshine, good food, rest, and scientific care which the Sanitarium affords. This is where I worked last August, in the crippled girls' ward, taking the children through the daily routine. About one hundred children, mostly Irish, Slavic and Italian, from the ages of three to twelve, are cared for—those who have suffered from rickets, infantile paralysis and tuberculosis of the joints, or have been exposed to tuberculosis, or have had such improper care that their health is seriously menaced. There are five wards altogether, two devoted to boys, two to girls, and one to babies. We had to get the children up in the morning, take them to their meals and look after them when they played out-of-doors. Since most of them were used to hospital discipline and to little supervision at home, the work was not difficult. Sometimes they went in swimming, played on the beach, or made baskets and toys with the help of the occupational therapist. But most of the time they played by themselves and were remarkably happy.

The two girls in charge of each ward work under the supervision of a nurse; and once a week all the "Volunteers," as we college girls were called, come together to ask questions of the doctor. Since there are two shifts, only half of the number work at a time. Those who are on duty in the afternoon, work from 12:15-7:00 P.M., and again the next morning from 6.45 A.M.-12:15 P. M. The following afternoon and morning they are then free to do as they like—read, swim, or go by motor boat to the mainland of Marblehead. I would recommend this both as a vacation and as an opening into the fields of nursing, occupational therapy, or social service.

Katherine Lovell, '30.

MEMBERS OF 1929 WORKING

The members of 1929 listed below have reported to the Bureau that they are holding positions other than teaching. The stars indicate direct or indirect placement by the Personnel Bureau.

*Angus, Isabel. Training Squad. R. H. Macy, New York City.
*Arthur, Barbara. Biological Research. Harvard Medical School, Cambridge.
Auten, Dorothy. Hospital Laboratory Technician. Trenton, New Jersey.
*Baker, Esther. Student Secretary. Babson Institute, Wellesley Hills.
Beers, Josephine. Statistical Work. Traveler's Ins., Co., Hartford, Conn.
*Blackford, Mary Allen. Brookline Public Library, Brookline, Mass.
*Bender, Eleanor. Travelers' Bookshop. New York City.
Bourne, Barbara. Fidelity Trust Co. Newark, New Jersey.
Cannon, Elizabeth. Asst. Librarian. University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
Clark, Ruth A. Bookkeeping. Doubleday Doran & Co., New York City.
Cobb, Elizabeth. Asst. Director and Executive Secretary. Cobb Camps, Denmark, Me.
Cohn, Katharine. Asst. to Society Editor. Cleveland News, Cleveland, Ohio.
Coxen, Natalie. Statistical Work. Health Dept., New York City
Edgecombe, Beryl. Asst. in Art Studio. Geneva, N. Y.
*Feary, Grace. Asst. in charge of photograph collection, Gallery of Fine Arts, Yale University.
Foster, Josephine. Local Director, Girl Scouts, Hammond, Ind.
Foulkrod, Marie. Presbyterian Board of Publications. Philadelphia, Pa.
Gorham, Elaine. Asst. Executive, Camp Fire Girls. Seattle, Wash.
Gould, Virginia. Asst. Editor, "Travel Trails," American Magazine, New York City.
*Harsh, Helen, Training Squad. R. H. Macy, New York City.
Gutman, Nannette. Executive Training. Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.
*Haskins, Dorothy. Floor Clerk, Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., New York City.
*Hayden, Dorothy. Local Director. Girl Scouts, Fall River, Mass.
Henderson, Antoinette. Ledger Clerk. Walton, New York.
*Herrick, Louise. Library Asst. Public Library, New York City.
*Higgins, Angela. Training Dept. John Wanamaker, New York City.
Hiscock, Mabelle. Doctor's Asst. Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.
Hirshberg, Janet. Hospital Laboratory Technician. Milwaukee, Wis.
Holmes, Ruth. Filing Dept. Rockefeller Foundation, New York City.
*Holt, Ruth. Library Work. Harvard Graduate School, Cambridge.
Jova, Natalia. Secretarial Work. New York City.
*Koehler, Miriam. Secretarial work for a doctor involving translating German. Boston, Mass.
*Latimer, Elizabeth. Office position. Spelman Fund, New York City.
*Lindeman, Edna. Industrial Psychology. Western Electric Co., Kearney, New Jersey
*Lobdell, Katharine. Asst. Business Girls' Sec. Y. W. C. A., Newark, N. J.
Macdonald, Miriam. Executive Training. Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.
*McDiarmid, Margaret. Brookline Public Library. Brookline, Mass.
*McIntosh, Annie. Asst. School Librarian. Brookline High School, Brookline, Mass.
May, Isabel. Training Dept., Abraham & Strauss. Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Mead, Theodora. Training Squad. R. H. Macy, New York City
*Meyer, Anne. Training Squad. John Wanamaker, New York City
*Miller, Margaret. Training Squad. John Wanamaker, New York City
Morse, Marian Jewett. Selling; Source Research Council. Boston, Mass.
Moss, Emily. Selling; Hengerer & Co. Buffalo, N. Y.
Noble, Adelaide. Industrial Secretary. Y. W. C. A., Hartford, Conn.
*Palmer, Grace. Tutoring two boys. Winchendon, Mass.
Raine, Doris. Research Laboratory work. Bell. Tel. Co., New York City
Reddan, Mary. Asst. Research Dept. State Dept. Industries and Agencies, Trenton, N. J.
*Rockwood, Emily. Training Squad. R. H. Macy, New York City
Roser, Mary Souder. Research, Surgical Laboratory. Mass. General Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Russell, Margaret. Selling. Lindner's, Cleveland, Ohio
*Serrell, Katherine. Secretary to Librarian. Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York City
Seymour, Gertrude. Selling; Slattery Wellesley Shop. Wellesley, Mass.
Sherwin, Vera. Pharmacist. Petty's, Newark, New Jersey
*Severson, Elizabeth. Staff Worker. City Missionary Society, Boston
Smyth, Thelma. Visitor-in-training. Association for Improving Condition of Poor, New York City
*Stacey, Margaret. Training Squad. R. H. Macy, New York City
Van Antwerp, Betty. Secretarial work. Morehead State Normal School, Morehead, Kentucky.
*Whidden, Helen. Chemical Laboratory Asst. Hood College, Frederick, Md.
White, Gladys. Selling. Filene's, Boston, Mass.
*Wildey, Harriet. Family Case Worker-in-training. Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Williams, Ruth. Technician. Evans Memorial Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Wright, Hilda. Librarian and Editor's Asst. Am. Book Co., New York City

RADICAL REFORMS INVOLVED IN NEW EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

"College must be made to fit the boy and girl," says Dr. Albert Edward Wiggram in an article in the October *Scientific Monthly*. That the average American college utterly fails to do this is the opinion of Dr. Wiggam.

Five things in particular he deplores. First, there is that most pernicious theory of all educational systems—that all students are equal and if not it is the schoolman's duty to make them so. This holds back the fast student and humiliates the slow; neither profits. The recitation moves either too fast for one or too slow for the other.

The second damning fact is that the college is not nearly big enough. Only one fraction of one per cent of the American people get into a college; the colleges could and should serve at least three to five times that proportion of the American people.

And then many go to college who have no business there at all. Some lack ability, some interest, some both. Many of them cannot graduate and would be much better off had they spent their time in more practical pursuits. On the other hand, there are many young men and women who aren't in college but ought to be. The point is that we have no national system of selection.

Greatest Fault Failure to Select

The "All or none principle," "Four years or nothing" is another mistake. "Take our whole educational dose or go home in disgrace!" And not much more than half of the freshmen ever do get through to graduation.

Last and greatest of all wrongs is the failure to educate the individual according to his own needs, and at the same time keep up mass production. In the future every college that cannot remedy this latter evil will be what so many colleges are now—mere factories for grinding out a standardized human product.

A whole new educational program, led by Dean Carl E. Seashore, of the University of Iowa, is afoot. It is based on the above stated faults, and has two great objectives: first, individual attention to each student in order to develop his or her highest effectiveness; second, keeping up, indeed increasing, mass production. Radical reforms are necessary. Here are a few suggested by Dean Seashore. "Instead of letting vast numbers of students graduate from high school in June and probably waste most of the summer, and then go to college, find out they can't do the work and be forced to go home, we shall select college students at their homes by a national college examination early in June. A small fee will be charged, and since the student takes it for his own information there will be no incentive to cheat."

Sectioning on Basis of Ability

"You see, boys and girls can thus find out whether they can do college work before they have even declared themselves to their friends and neighbors." This nation-wide dragnet will be a great eye opener. This "exam" does not tell in what line the student has more than usual ability. That will come in the next big step—placement examinations.

Placement examinations should come the last part of Freshman Week after the new class has had a chance to become settled and acquainted. The first half of the examinations tests the student's knowledge of each subject, while the last half tests the student's natural aptitude for each subject.

Thus not only knowledge but ability is ascertained. And sectioning on the basis of ability may be accomplished. The fast and the slow no longer need hinder each other. Perhaps the most gratifying result of this sectioning is that the poor student is no longer humiliated by being compared with the brilliant student.

The last step of the whole new program is the organization of a junior college. The college now says, "Take our whole four years or else you are a college failure." But the new college will say, "Take the first two years and try yourself out. If by that time you find the last two years are not suited to your needs, we will graduate you with an honorable college degree of J.C.G.—Junior College Graduate."

Instead of having the present cafeteria system of allowing the student to select electives for himself, the Junior College will provide a suitable number of elective curricula or courses. The beauty of it is that men and women without being marked as eliminants or failures may go home after two years with a liberal education.

Patronize
Our Advertisers

COLLEGE GIRLS
Let me help you with your parties. All kinds of catering. Dinners, lunches, teas, sandwiches, cakes of all kinds—all home cooked. Telephone Mrs. Katharine Cole, Wellesley 1734-J, or call mornings from 9 to 10 A.M.

MUSIC STUDIO
WELLESLEY HILLS
Community Playhouse Building
Studio entrance
ORGAN—VIOLIN
PIANO
ARTHUR J. MARSH, Instructor
Develop your musical talent and playing ability by studying with experienced musician and instructor. Community Playhouse Theatre organ and studio grand piano available for practice. Appointments 10 A. M.-5 P. M. and 7-8 P. M.
Wellesley 0872-M

Announcing
A NEW EXHIBIT of
AVEDON
FASHIONS
WELLESLEY INN
OCT. 24, 25, 26
Thursday, Friday, Saturday

KEEP IN TOUCH
with
FOOTBALL NEWS
By Reading The
AMOUS
RIDAY
OOTBALL
ORECAST
Appearing Weekly
In The
BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT
Survey of the College and School Gridiron Activities, and Intimate Stories of the Development of the Leading Elevens of the East.

ETCHINGS
Dogs
Morgan Dennis
Cats
Meta Pluckbaum
English Scenes
Peter Grahame
E. J. Maybery
MORRISON GIFT SHOP
Hotel Waban Entrance

Stretch the Check from home. Spend less for food ... have more for fun. Shredded Wheat—for breakfast and for midnight supper. Delicious and economical. Helps you work and lets you sleep.
Shredded Wheat

Keeps you active and alert

BIBLIOFILE

The School for Wives, by Andre Gide. Translated from the French by Dorothy Bussy. Alfred Knoft, New York, 1929.

If you would read a good book, here it is. It can be chewed and digested—in those famous words—in spite of the frixolous design on the jacket and the pleasant title. To those who are already admirers of the celebrated Gide, *The School for Wives* will be welcomed as a fresh proof of their idol's genius, and to those who have as yet been unable to stomach his works this book may form the first step to conversion. Undoubtedly, whatever the name appended to the title page, the book will not fail to furnish both thought and amusement to most of its readers.

Whosoever looks upon the first of the mere 116 pages of this work on wives and decides that because it purports to be the diary of a modern young woman, it will follow the airy vein of Anita Loos, will be quite disappointed. Golddiggers have nothing to do with this tale. Evaline, our heroine, is about to marry her Robert, through a love so pure that it is utterly blind. Robert's every word—and he appears to have a large stock for every occasion—is the subject of her adoration. It is only in time that she realizes the emptiness of his rolling phrases and his edifying sentiments. In other words, after twenty years of marriage, Evaline finds the sanctimonious attitude of her husband unbearable. She tries to understand him—then to put up with him—and finally to leave him. In each attempt she fails. Both her daughter and her father realize the situation. It is only in a more or less self-incurred death that she finally escapes from her problem.

The chief charm of the book lies in the delicacy of the handling. No one could treat a situation with a more subtle deftness than Gide has treated the first part of the story. The reader finds Evaline's naive comments the key to her character. She is an average girl—a little more stupid than most, perhaps, but on the whole quite normal. She is matter of fact, except in the matter of her love for the pious Robert, unpoetic, unpretending in intellectual matters. And it is through her guileless remarks that one can read Robert's character long before Evaline herself is aware of its true nature.

At the end of the first part of the book the reader more than suspects Robert's continual flow of edifying sentiment. By the end of the second part he has become thoroughly despicable. No one, with the possible exception of his wife, enjoys Robert's discomfiture at the hands of his daughter more than the reader. And yet with all his unpleasantness so apparent, it must always be considered that he is being seen and judged only through Eveline's eyes. It is she who is recording all these events; and her eyes are admittedly prejudiced. The reader, at the end, is not quite sure how much justice he has done to Robert.

Only by actual contact with the simplicity of the style can one gather an adequate idea of the delicate treatment. And only by actual reading can one recognize the existence of a problem that Gide was evidently trying to present. *The School for Wives* is one of bitter experience and disillusionment, and Gide leaves it for us to find the remedy. After the memory of the charming appearance of the book—both in cover and print— and the remembrance of the deft treatment, have departed out of mind, there will always remain the solution of the problem yet to be worked out.

E. M. P., '30.

BOOKS OF INTEREST ON INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

The Public International Conference

By Norman L. Hill

So much interest is now being centered upon international conferences that a thorough study and discussion of Professor Hill's admirable book would form an excellent background, and an almost necessary one, for an intelligent understanding of the exciting events which will occur this winter. This book should also provide suggestions for our own Club conferences—regional and international—and be a valuable addition to the permanent reference books of the Club libraries. It is one of the latest publications of the Stanford University Press.

Labor and Internationalism

By Lewis L. Lorwin

No one who has followed the history of the Labor Party in Great Britain doubts that labor is an important factor in the political and economic life of the world. Mr. Lorwin's book is filled with information regarding organized labor and the labor movement as it has developed internationally. It is, frankly, a difficult book to read as are all records of facts unaccompanied by any expression of personal opinion. Such a record is, however, a valuable contribution to the kind of work the International Relations Clubs are doing. I have read the book with great profit to myself and recommend it to all students who wish intelligently to understand the work of the International Labor Office and its relation to other labor organizations.

Civic Training in Soviet Russia

By Samuel N. Harper

Those who have read the chapters on the international significance of developments in Russia in Mr. Lorwin's book, will turn naturally to Professor Harper's authoritative study in which there is sufficient material for a whole year's work. In reviewing this book in the *Saturday Review of Literature* under date of August 17, 1929, William C. Huntington states, "Only a handful of men in America could have written this book. In the restraint of the presentation and the keen but objective analysis, one senses the competence which comes of twenty years of background in Russia."

Problems of Peace, Lectures Delivered at the Geneva Institute of International Relations

This book, as its title indicates, is a report of lectures delivered at Geneva "for those who are already familiar with the general facts concerning the League and whose need is an opportunity for a more critical examination of its problems." Any one of the chapters could be taken as a basis for a program of work, or the book could be followed chapter by chapter. The lectures were delivered by outstanding authorities and are very readable and informing. They will, I hope, be especially useful to those Club members who may find too advanced the three books mentioned above.

The Old Savage in the New Civilization

By Raymond B. Fosdick

This is still another type of book which can be read through at a sitting. The chapters were prepared for student audiences "that they might stimulate thinking on the most challenging problem that confronts our generation: What use are we going to make of our new machinery?" It has recently been said that the most exciting game for this new generation is going to be bringing our international organization up to date, so that it will be in accord with the facts of modern life. One of the requirements of this game is a quality of mind which cannot fail to be stimulated by this book which, as its author says, begins with a question and ends with one.

Amy Hemenway Jones,

National Secretary of the International Relations Clubs.

STUDY OF AUTHORS' HABITS REVEAL MANY QUEER NOTIONS

A study of the habits of authors made in the *Boston Herald* reveals one habit peculiar to many master writers—the first draft of a manuscript often is made on small bits of papers.

It is pointed out that William Cullen Bryant used the backs of old envelopes; Charlotte Bronte, besides cutting her paper small, used a diminutive writing board and wrote in a minute hand. Shelley, according to one of his biographers, used a guitar for a desk, making "frightful scrawls" on pieces of paper so tiny that his thumb was in the way while holding them; Darwin wrote on little scraps of paper, and Rousseau used playing cards if nothing else was available.

Pursuing the subject further, the question of what to wear while writing seems to have been a problem more or less. Some authors could not work with their shoes on, while others could not write with their shoes off. Dr. Johnson found difficulty in writing if he wore a stiff shirt. The French naturalist Buffon believed a brightly colored coat quickened the flow of his thoughts.

Ostensibly, a matter of little concern was chairs to some of the great minds: It is stated that Walt Whitman composed some of his best lines while lying on his back in the full glare of the sun.

Twain Wrote in Bed

Mark Twain and Robert Louis Stevenson often wrote in bed, while others did their best creating while riding horseback or walking. Thomas Hobbes, the English philosopher, had a cane especially fitted with an inkwell and a pen receptacle so that he could do his writing whenever and wherever he felt like it.

A peculiarity of Hawthorne was whittling a stick when his hand was not otherwise engaged. Tennyson smoked clay pipes while writing, smashing each one after using it once. Scott could talk to his hounds and write at the same time. Washington Irving laughed as he worked, and would read his manuscripts aloud to himself from time to time.

Perhaps the strangest habit of all was one inscribed to Thomas Fuller, the 17th century English historian. When beginning one of his learned dissertations he first set down a column of words on the left-hand side of his paper and then would fill in the rest of the sheet, never changing the original column of words which formed the beginnings of the lines. This quaint practice led Charles Lamb to refer to him as that "dear, fine, silly old angel."

While it is natural to assume that all authors are devoted readers and advocate reading for others, it is pointed out that de Maupassant said books "made one narrow, they misrepresented life, indulged in deception and gave the mind false direction," and Rousseau declared that he "hated books; they teach people to talk about things they do not understand." Further, Emile Zola compared authors in general to "sausage-makers who prepared their stuff for others while sedulously not eating any themselves."

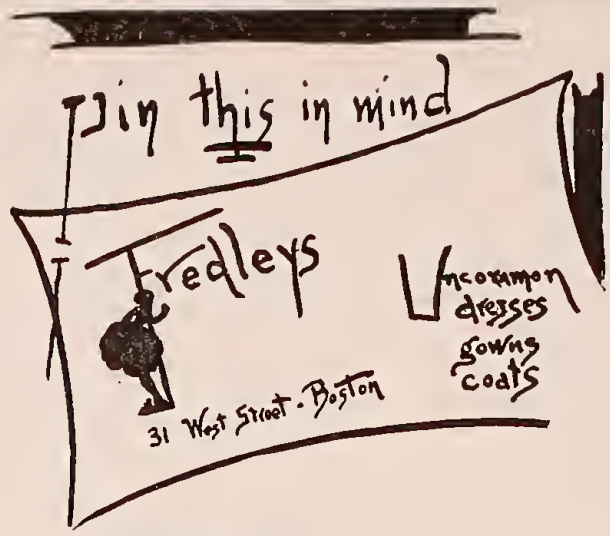
It also is interesting to note that criticism of authors who while away their daylight hours and do not settle down to work until the normal bed hour has been overcome. Science has ascertained that the mind functions well when fatigued. Through experiments conducted at a well-known university it was found that the brain is too restless in the morning and afternoon for complete concentration. Fatigue furnishes the thinking apparatus with a drug that acts like opium, producing alertness without "flightiness."

$136,000,000 IS CHICAGO'S TRIBUTE TO ITS RACKETEERS

The cost of racketeering in the city of Chicago alone is $136,000,000 per year, or approximately $45 for every man, woman and child in the city. This is but one of the many startling statements made by John Gunther and James W. Mulroy in the illuminating article *The High Cost of Hoodlums*, a study of the business of racketeering that appears in the current issue of *Harpers*.

The racketeer is the modern parasite who lives "upon the industry of others, maintaining his hold by intimidation, terrorism, or political favoritism." He has, according to the authors, but to form an organization of thugs, choose a field of work, "invite" the merchants of that field to "join" him as a "protection" against competition, and presto! a goodly income is realized. The racketeer stabilizes prices, demands, and is paid without much objection, a fee each month, and thereby gets any sum of

(Continued on Page 8, Col 2)



. . . Showing at
Wellesley Inn . . .
Thursday, October 24
Friday, October 25

Matching Bandeaux and Garter Belts

$1 each

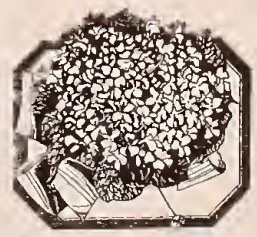
DAINTY wisps of silk and elastic that give you the correct lines under sports or evening frocks. The bandeaux in white, flesh or eggshell come in uplift styles or cup-form. Net, satin, lace, crepe de Chine or radium, lace-trimmed or tailored, have ribbon or elastic straps. The garter belts in the same materials have long or short backs and fasten at the side or in back. You're sure to find your style in our fifth floor corset shop.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

SUE PAGE STUDIO
Next Hotel Waban
Wellesley 0430

Please make appointments for
XMAS PHOTOGRAPHS
as early as convenient.

For your Society Mother—



How better to show your gratitude than to send your Society Mother a corsage to wear. Orchids, sweet peas, roses, lily of the valley—in fact, everything there is in corsage flowers is ready here at Fraser's.

Fraser
THE FLORIST
Tel. Well. 0701 58 Central Street

CALENDAR

Thursday, October 24: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Miss Dorothy Shuman, '30, will lead.

4:00 P.M. Room 124 Founders Hall. Academic Council.

Friday, October 25: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Miss Balderston of the Department of English Literature will lead.

*4:40 P.M. Agora House. Liberal Club Meeting. Professor Orvis will speak on "Modern Russia."

Saturday, October 26: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. President Pendleton will lead.

Sunday, October 27: *11:00 A.M. Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Dr. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge. Communion Service.

*7:30 P.M. Memorial Chapel. Musical Vespers.

Monday, October 28:

Tuesday, October 29: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Professor Manwaring will lead.

Wednesday, October 30: *8:15 A.M. Morning Chapel. Dr. Merrill of The Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, will lead.

NOTE: ART MUSEUM—Exhibition of Textiles continued.

Physics Lecture Room. Exhibition of lamps illustrating the development of the electric incandescent lamp, through Oct. 28.

*Open to the public.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Married

'17 Helen Straughn to Mr. Henry L. Conover, October 10. Address after December first, Windover, Red Bank, New Jersey.

'26 Eloise C. Smith to Mr. Eric S. Drake, October 17.

'29 Margaret Roos to Mr. Michael W. Freund, October 8.

Born

'23 To Dorothy **Leach** McLeod a daughter and second child, Mary Boylston, July 25.

'24 To Janet **Seeman** Bierhoff a second son, Richard, September 25.

'24 To Edith **Perkins** Clinton a second son, Walter Burnham, August 13, at Weltevreden, Java.

'24 To Katherine **Cunningham** MacDonald a daughter, Katherine Crawford, September 14.

'26 Jane Quackenbush announces the adoption of Robert Ross Quackenbush, born Sept. 10.

ex-'29 To Eugenia **Evans** Garard a daughter, Eugenia Anne, October 8.

Died

'20 Mrs. McCormick, mother of Rachel McCormick, died October 8th in Pittsburgh, Pa.

'27 Mrs. Stovel, mother of Helen Stovel, died October 20.

'28 Frances Palmer, died October 11th, in Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Engaged

ex-'32 Noemie R. Dubar to Mr. Arnold A. Hart.

FACULTY OF WELLESLEY PURSUE PATH OF CRIME

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 1)

wish the books to be too harrowing, and she enjoys the unraveling of the crime. Miss Orvis demands that the story be convincing and seem possible as one reads. She also rather favors plots involving international crime. This latter, however, is anathema to Miss Manwaring, who insists that the crime must be perfectly plausible and able to be solved systematically and intelligently. She therefore would eliminate all peculiar scientific inventions and contraptions. Miss Manwaring is especially interested in the English writers of detective stories, because she has found that in style and construction they generally far surpass the American authors.

These are only a few of the detective devotees who dwell in our midst, both among our faculty and among our administration, but there also flourishes a hostile camp. The members of this group are harder to discover, and clues to their identities are few. It is known, however, that one of the members of the English Composition Department rallies to their standard. She denounces the detective story as an escape for the ego—"the reader identifies himself with the clever detective." And so the battle rages as many of our faculty join the ranks of the "clever detectives" of the world.

FORMER WELLESLEY TEACHER MADE DEAN AT HARTWICK

Dr. Roxana H. Vivian, a member of the Wellesley College faculty from 1901 to 1927, has accepted the position of head of the mathematics department and Dean of Women at Hartwick College at Oneonta, New York. This college has all the interesting problems of a newly fledged institution, and is working them out in a city of small size in a very beautiful section of New York State and with a strong cooperative faculty. The first of a set of seven buildings located on a commanding hillside, close to a residential part of the city, is being used this year, and work will continue on the others in suitable order. The college is entering upon its second year, offering only freshman and sophomore classes, and does not expect to confer degrees before the end of its fourth year.

Dr. Vivian's experience in academic and administrative work in Wellesley College, in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston, and in the Women's College in Constantinople, Turkey, enable her to make a special contribution to the life of a newly organized college. She is, moreover, the descendant of a famous college executive, Eliphalet Nott, first president of Union College and brother of Miss Vivian's great great grandfather, Samuel Nott. The *Schenectady Union Star* of October fifth describes as follows Miss Vivian's recent visit to Union College:

"Miss Roxana Vivian, Dean of Women at Hartwick College, Oneonta, spent the last week end at Union College. She presented the college with a copy of the first commencement address of President Eliphalet Nott given in 1804. Miss Vivian is a great great grand-niece of the most famous of Union College presidents.

"The inspiration which President Frank Parker Day drew from his famous predecessor and his confession of this inspiration in the inaugural address last May is believed to be responsible for Miss Vivian's contribution to the famous relics at Union College. Miss Vivian is the great great granddaughter of Samuel Nott, brother of Union's distinguished president who held office from 1804 to 1866 when he died."

$136,000,000 IS CHICAGO'S TRIBUTE TO ITS RACKETEERS

(Continued from Page 7, Col 3)

money that is convenient for him to have.

There are 91 rackets in Chicago, with about 60 in fairly active operation. All of these levy a direct, and often an indirect, tribute upon the incomes of Chicago citizens. 3,000,000 people are intimidated by perhaps 600 gangsters, who are not aloof to paying for the bombing or murder of those who refuse to pay tribute to them.

Two types of racketeering exist at present: the simple racket, in which a single extortionist gets control of a limited business, and a collusive racket, based on agreement with labor leaders or politicians. The racket may be so complete as to involve the producer, the wholesaler and the retailer of a single product, as well as of all allied products. There has been compiled a list of 65 fields of business which racketeers have exploited: everything from soda pop peddling to steamfitting has felt the demand of the racketeer.

Mr. Gunther feels that it is only the apathy of the public, and the winking at graft that enables the business to flourish.

A.A. HISTORY SHOWS ATHLETIC ENERGY OF FORMER STUDENTS

(Continued from Page 4, Col. 4)

The Outing Club was organized in 1920, and many of the unorganized sports are furthered by its jurisdiction.

In 1921 the first W's were awarded. Three years later they were augmented by the award of a white blazer, which in 1926 was changed to the navy blue blazer.

Membership Open to College as Whole

All members of the college are eligible for membership, freshmen and sophomores becoming so automatically, and all members of organized sports being *ipso facto* members. The Director of Physical Education is a member *ex officio*.

Besides the Field Days and the Winter Carnival, A.A. has charge of the Indoor Meet in the winter, and Float Night in June. The campaign for the long-heralded but still very hypothetical, except in spirit, swimming pool was begun many years ago, and after a protracted pause in activity, was resumed in earnest two years ago. In the days of its achievement—we wonder if it will be called the Alumnae Pool—the campaign will probably become a classic parallel for that which provided Alumnae Hall.

READING GROUPS

The following schedule gives the name of the leader, place of meeting, day, and hour, of the Reading Groups:

Mrs. Ewing, Severance, Friday, 7:30 P.M.

Dr. Snow, Orchard Apt., Tuesday, 7:15 P.M.

Dr. Martin, 25 Ad. Bldg., Tuesday, 4:40 P.M.

Miss Kendrick, Hallowell, Monday, 7:30 P.M.

Miss Gamble, 26 Ad. Bldg., Friday, 4:40 P.M.

Miss Thompson, 25 Ad. Bldg., Friday, 4:00 P.M.

Miss Frost, Poetry, A. C. Office, Friday, 4:45 P.M.

Dr. Bell, C. A. Office, Tuesday, 4:45 P.M.

The time for the freshman groups will be announced some time next week.

Choir Vespers

Program for October

Adoramus Te.....Lassus
Meet and right it is ...Arkhangelsky
23rd Psalm.....Schubert
Jerusalem .....Parry

New Members of the Family
Streamline
Parker
Convertible *Duofold*

for Pocket — for Desk

$5, $7, $10

Pencils to match
$3.25 *to* $5

These new members of the Parker Duofold family greet the world today to find themselves the center of interest in the smart style windows.

Made of Non-breakable Permanite—28% lighter than rubber—they are quick and light as darts. Jewel-like in luster, color, and design—jade, Chinese red, mandarin yellow, lapis blue, jet and gold, and *moderne* Black and Pearl—all with flashing black tips.

Non-stop writing instead of frequent refueling of the pen, because it has 24% more ink capacity than average, size for size. A pen that writes with cheerful obedience because it writes with *Pressureless Touch!*

You can't afford to keep an old pen now, or buy some second best.

So visit the nearest pen counter—see these Streamline styles—try Pressureless Touch. And look for the imprint, "Geo. S. Parker—DUOFOLD," so flattering imitations can't deceive you.

THE PARKER PEN COMPANY
Janesville, Wisconsin
Offices and Subsidiaries: New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Buffalo, Dallas, San Francisco; Toronto, Can.; London, Eng.

Guaranteed Forever against all defects

To prove Parker Duofold is a pen of lif-long perfection, we effer to make good any defect, provided complete pen is sent by the owner direct to the factory with 10c for return postage and insurance.

Now Convertible— for Pocket — for Desk

Two pens in one is the Parker Convertible Duofold. Attaching a taper changes the Pocket Duofold to a Desk Duofold in 10 seconds. Removing the taper and replacing the cap restores it to a Pocket Pen.

Buying a Parker Pen means when you want a Desk Set you need obtain only a base. Save the price of an extra pen.

DR. DWIGHT R. CLEMENT
Dentists
DR. COPELAND MERRILL
Wellesley Sq. Phone 1901-1900

DR. PAUL E. EVERETT
OSTEOPATHY
PHYSIOTHERAPY
HOURS: 2:30 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.
Waban Block Tel. Wel. 0300-W

DR. STANLEY E. HALL
DENTIST
Waban Block Wellesley Sq.
Tel. Wel. 0566

Dr. F. Wilbur Mottley, M. A.
DENTIST
Colonial Bldg. Wel. 1212-M

All Kinds of
FURS
Re-lined, Repaired, Remodeled, Dry Cleansed and Glazed
Workmanship and Satisfaction Guaranteed
B. L. KARTT
Tailor and Furrier
Wellesley Sq., next to Liggett's
Telephone—Well. 0717-M

THE OSSIPEE
599 Washington Street
LUNCH, 50c and 75c
DINNER, 50c 75c and $1
Sunday Roast Chicken Dinner, $1.25
Tel. Wel. 1867

LAKE WABAN LAUNDRY
WELLESLEY

Wellesley 0727

If Someone Opens Your Closet Door,--

Will they find your things fresh and dainty?

The Cleaning Service will work wonders with frocks that have begun to show the wear and tear of College life.

The work is odorless—the price reasonable, and the service prompt.

Just 'phone us to call

Near the West End of the Campus